

TERRITORIAL AND SHOTS.

A sewage system is next in order for Silver City.

The city council of Santa Fe have adopted a curfew law.

Old settlers of northern New Mexico will hold their first reunion at Springer on September 26th.

Raton city government cost \$1,228.22 in July, which amount was paid in full, leaving \$1,478.90 in the treasury.

John Edson, a cowboy employed on the Park ranch at Sapello, Grant county, was thrown from his horse last week and killed.

R. P. Bean raised three acres of cane this year, in Chaves county, from which he got 30 tons of forage, some of it being fully 15 feet high.

Now that the rains have set in there will be fully 500,000 head of sheep headed for the east side of the Rio Grande river in Socorro county.

Jo E. Sheridan, of Silver City, Grant county, has been appointed coal mine inspector of New Mexico to succeed J. W. Fleming, of Silver City, resigned.

Ex-Governor L. B. Prince is being mentioned very favorably by the territorial press as a candidate before the Republican Territorial Convention for delegate.

During fair week the New Mexico editors will be entertained at a banquet by the Albuquerque press club, and, doubtless, the occasion will be a most enjoyable one.

Governor Otero has accepted an invitation to attend the Southeastern New Mexico fair at Roswell in October and has written President Richardson that he will be present.

The superintendent of the Santa Fe government Indian school has submitted plans to the Indian office for a new warehouse, which is to be constructed at a cost of \$3,000.

Chavez county has instructed for J. F. Hinkle as the democratic nominee for the council from the district including Lincoln, Eddy, Dona Ana, and Otero counties.

W. H. Mitchell, editor and proprietor of the El Paso Herald, was at the fair about getting rates for the fair loads of people to attend the fair in October.

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FARM GARDEN

POTATO TROUBLES.

Beetles, Tip Burn and Their Remedies—Benefits of Irrigation.

Colorado potato beetles are especially active before the plants come into blossom. They are destroyed by arsenical poisons (paris green, etc.). The insects are so numerous and omnipresent that some damage is practically unavoidable, but since their attacks largely precede the critical period in the development of the potato, the plant recovers rapidly and the damage to the crop is small, providing timely use is



POTATO LEAF EATEN BY FLEA BEETLES.

made of the arsenites. Halsted has found that the bordeaux mixture alone may more effectively protect plants against this beetle than does the poisoning with paris green. This is of course attributable to its action as a deterrent. The bordeaux paris green mixture is more effective than is paris green alone.

Flea beetles frequently cause more loss to the potato than do the potato beetles. This is largely because their attacks are most severe at or soon after the critical period in the development of the potato. When badly eaten at this time, especially if the weather is dry, the plant never recovers. Arsenical poisons alone do not afford adequate protection. The combination of arsenites with bordeaux mixture does serve to keep off these pests. Experience has also shown that bordeaux mixture alone is sufficient protection in practice.

It is necessary to make several applications of arsenical poisons to the potato plant during June and July in order to give protection against the potato beetle. The commercial preparations used, paris green, london purple, etc., are largely insoluble. A small per cent of soluble arsenious acid is always present, however. This poison rarely penetrates the unbroken epidermis to do harm, but serious damage results when it comes in contact with mutilated tissues, such as insect wounds in the leaf, etc. The arsenic and blacken for some days.

The full benefits from arsenical poisons can be obtained with lighter applications of arsenites than usually are made and such as will cause little or no injury (e. g., 1 pound in 100 to 200 water). The slight remaining arsenic is eliminated when lime is added to the arsenite or when, as is preferred, the arsenite is applied in bordeaux mixture. In such cases the soluble arsenious acid is made insoluble by the lime and so rendered harmless. "Tip burn" is characterized by the edges of the potato leaves at their tips becoming dry and breaking off. This occurs during the dry hot weather of midsummer. Tip burn is not caused by parasitic fungi. It is attributed to unfavorable weather conditions surrounding the plant, with insufficient water supply. As prevention, efforts should be made to sustain the general vigor of the plants. The only thing that can be done in addition is to irrigate in times of extreme drought. Irrigation of potatoes is rarely practiced in the eastern United States.



TIP BURN OF THE POTATO LEAF.

States outside of small gardens. We have seen marked benefits from watering such garden plots. In the western states, notably in Colorado, immense crops of potatoes are raised upon irrigated land.

In the eastern states proper attention to the accumulation of a store of humus in the soil by the more frequent growth of clover, frequent tillage during drought and proper spraying with bordeaux will reduce this damage to little practical importance.

The foregoing are among conclusions drawn by Professor L. R. Jones from investigation of potato troubles at the Vermont station.

A Profitable Use For Cowpeas—No Corn Until Cool Weather.

If kept growing during the summer on green food of any kind and turned on a peat bed as soon as it is ready for them, the pigs can be kept growing and can be sold off to the butchers alive at 6 months old or can be kept till December and slaughtered for bacon after a proper feeding of corn in the fall, says W. S. Massey of North Carolina.

At the Alabama station it was found that a small amount of corn fed when ripe

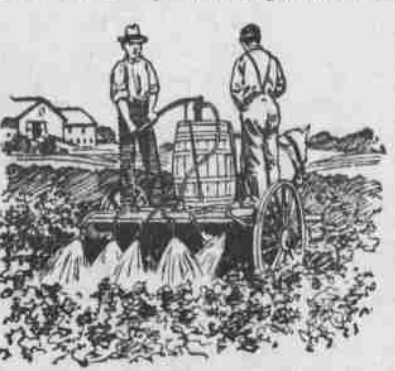
by hogs gave a profit of \$10.50 per acre, and the land was enriched by the trampled pea vines and the droppings of the animals. In many sections this may be the best use for the pea, though in most places the larger part of the pea crop will be more profitably harvested as hay for the feeding of stock. But on all our farms it will pay to have a lot of peas in which the hogs can feed and fatten till corn time.

In the upper clay country, where clover will thrive, the place for the hogs in the early part of the season, till the peas are ready, is in a blooming field of clover, with hoes leveled to prevent rooting. Here they will thrive well till the earliest peas are ripe, and after that with a succession of peas the hogs can be kept growing and fattening till corn comes in and the finishing time in the pens is at hand. This method of breeding and treating will be found far more profitable than the ranging of the woodland.

Of course hogs kept in this way will need attention as to having a supply of clean water, shade from the sun and an occasional dose of salt and wood ashes and cinders. They will be far less liable to cholera than those allowed to run and come in contact with other animals. If all dead animals were promptly buried out of reach of dogs and buzzards, it would be far easier to keep clear of cholera than it is now. The worst attack we ever had of hog cholera was brought to us by buzzards which attacked a hide that I was trying to cure on the side of my hoghouse. This taught me a lesson I have never forgotten and I have ever since kept out of the way everything that can attract the buzzards, which are the great carriers of the hog plague.

If you keep rid of buzzards, prevent contact of your hogs with others and feed them during the warm weather with green succulent food and no corn till cool weather and fattening time you will hardly ever be plagued with the cholera, particularly if they do not come in contact with streams of water that may bring infection from dead animals carelessly thrown into it above. See that the water they have is pure and uncontaminated, and the food is all right, and you need have little fear of the cholera.

Spraying Apparatus. The barrel pump is considered by the Vermont station the most generally useful spraying apparatus yet devised and representing the least possible out-



SPRAYING A POTATO FIELD.

lay. Such a pump is suited to spraying all other crops and fruit trees, as well as potatoes. For work in the potato field there are two chief ways of using the barrel pump. The simplest consists in carrying the barrel through the field in a wagon, while one or two persons walk and direct the spray nozzles. A more elaborate and expeditious method is shown in the figure. Here the same barrel pump is mounted on a two wheeled cart. The wheels are set six feet apart so as to straddle two rows, while the horse walks between them. From two to four rows are sprayed at once by this apparatus, and five to ten acres a day are covered by two men and one horse. In order to protect the vines a guard rod is placed in front of each wheel.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

The Legend of the Arbutus—Sleds in Summer—Going to School in an Old Fort.

There are many beautiful legends which the Indians from ancient times have handed down to their children, and they all relate to something in nature, either the seasons, the flowers, birds, trees, fish or the elements. One which is very pretty tells of the passing of the winter and the coming of spring and how the trailing arbutus, which sometimes is called the "may-flower," originated. It reads as follows:

Many moons ago there lived an old man alone in his lodge beside a frozen stream in the forest. His locks and beard were long and white with age. He was heavily clad in furs, for snow and ice were everywhere. The winds blew wildly through the forest, and the old man went about searching in the deep snow for pieces of wood to keep up fire in his lodge. In despair he returned to the lodge, and, sitting down by the last few dying coals, he cried to Manabosho that he might not perish.

And the wind blew aside the door, and there came in a beautiful maiden. Her cheeks were red and made of wild roses, her eyes were large, and her hair touched the ground as she walked. Her hands were covered with willow buds, and her clothing was of sweet grasses and ferns. Her moccasins were of white lilies, and when she breathed the air of the lodge became warm. The old man said: "My daughter, I am glad to see you. My lodge is cold and cheerless, but it will shield you from the tempests. Tell me who you are. I am Manitou. I blow my breath, and the waters of the rivers stand still." The maiden said, "I breathe, and the flowers spring up in all the plains." The old man said, "When I walk about, the leaves fall from the trees at my command, the animals hide in their holes in the ground, and the birds fly away."

The maiden said, "When I walk about, the plants lift up their heads, the trees cover their nakedness with leaves, the birds come back, and all who see me sing." Thus they talked, and the air became warm in the lodge. The old man's head dropped upon his breast, and he slept.

Then the sun came out, and a bluebird came to the top of the lodge and called: "Say-ee, say-ee! I am thirsty!" And the river called back: "I am free.

And as the old man slept the maiden passed her hands above his head, and he began to grow small. Streams of water ran out of his mouth, and soon he was a small mass upon the ground. His clothes turned to green leaves, and the maiden, kneeling upon the ground, took from her bosom the most precious flowers and hid them all about under the leaves. Then she breathed upon them and said, "I give all my virtues and my sweetest breath, and all who would pick thee must do so on bended knee." Then the maiden moved away through the woods and over the plains. All the birds sang to her, and wherever she stepped and nowhere else grows the arbutus.

Sleds in Summer.

We always associate sleds with ice and snow, and the idea of people sitting on an ox sled with a canopy over their heads to keep off the rays of the blazing sun and being hauled over the bare ground by oxen is a queer one. But that is precisely what they do in Madeira and the Philippines. There they have the novelty of a sled ride surrounded by flowers, grass and green trees, with the warblings of birds instead of bells as an accompaniment. In these countries sleds were used hundreds of years before wheeled vehicles were thought of. Dr. Karutz, a noted German scholar who has been investigating the invention of the sled, explains that primitive man probably arrived at the idea of the sled from seeing trees slip and slide down the mountains. He at first hitched his dog to the deer that he had just killed, and both dragged it toward the cave or hut in which they lived. When he saw logs slide down the mountain, the idea of using smooth logs that would slide over the ground easily when drawn by himself or one of his animals was the next step in the development of the sled. Primitive peoples, like the Malays of the Philippines and the unprogressive peasants of Madeira, still use the sleds invented by their ancestors thousands of years ago.

The Old Fort.

In a fort out in North Dakota there is a school. The soldiers moved out, and the teachers and pupils moved in. Now there are more pupils in the school than the government intended should be in it. The pupils are Indians from 7 to 20 years of age. This school differs from the schools you know. One-half the day the pupils use books, slates and pencils, pens, ink and paper. The other half of the day they use tools, work on the school farm and are drilled. They are being taught several trades. The girls are taught housework of all kinds and the lighter forms of farming and dairy work. The pupils love music and have a band and a glee club. All out of door sports are popular, as you would expect. The pupils who attend this school come because they want to come. They are not compelled to come. Perhaps this is the reason why the teachers have so little trouble with inattention and why the records are so good.

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